# THE TELEGRAPH SUIT.

CONTRADICTIONS OF RIVAL MANAGERS. MAKING AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPLAINT-AFFI-DAVITS OF JAY GOULD AND JOHN PENDER WHICH DO NOT AGREE-THE CONFERENCES ABROAD-JUDGE BLATCHFORD AND MR. DELA-PIELD CONSTRUCT THE LAWS OF THE UNITED

STATES DIFFERENTLY-THE ARGUMENT, When the case of the Direct United States Cable Company against the three land telegraph companies and the Union Trust Company was called for argument before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the original complaint was amended. Affidavits were filed by both parties to the suit, among them being one by Jay Gould, and one in opposition to it, which was received by cable yesterday, by John Pender, chairman of the Cable Company. Argument was begun by Mesers. Delafield and Swayne, and will be continued Saturday.

PROCEEDINGS IN EQUITY. .

Counsel in the suit brought by the Direct United States Cable Company against the Atlantic and Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the American Union Telegraph Company, and the Union Trust Company of New-York, were promptly in attendance in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning at the nour appointed for the hearing of argument on the plaintiff's application for a permanent injunction against the detendant companies to prevent their proposed consolidation. The complani-ant was represented by Joseph H. Choate, Lewis L. Del-afield and Charles M. DaCosta. The telegraph com-panies were represented by John K. Porter, Everett P. Wheeler and Warer Swayne.

Mr. Delafield asked and was permitted to amend the Direct Cable Company's bill. The amendments aver that in December 18, 1880, the American Union Telegraph Company entered into an agreement with Jay Gould and his associates in regard to all the cable niessages that might come into its hands. The contract was to last ten years, with the right of renewal for another term of ten years. It was also therein provided that Jay Gould and his associates might assign their rights to a corporation under contempla-tion. Jay Gould and his associates subsequently became incorporated as the American Telegraph and Cable Company, and the said contract is claimed to be owned by it. That Jay Gould and his associates were at the time of making said agreement stockholders and officers of the American Union Telegraph Company and had control of its Board of Directors, and that when the said agreement was entered into all the parties to it well knew of the stence, terms and conditions of the exclusive agreements between complainant and the American Union legraph Company. JAY GOULD'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Wheeler submitted to the Court a number of affidavits in opposition to the motion for the injunction. Among them was the following from Jay Gould:

Among them was the following from Jay Guild:

During my visit to London, in the summer of 1879,

Mr. Ward, the agent and manager of the Direct Caule
Company, came to me with a proposition in regard to
which he wished me to meet Mr. John Pender, the president of his company, to discense the subject. The proposition was as follows: The French Company was then
labout to lay its first cable, the cable business being up
to that time under the entire control of the AugloAmerican and Mr. Pender's companies. It was proposed, as soon as the French cable was laid and ready
for business, to make war on it by reducing the cable
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accordingly met Mr. Pender, and in the conversation

I accordingly met Mr. Pender, and in the conversation he expressed very strongly the opinion that the combination of the cable companies in the manner he proposed would lead not only to great economies in their operation, but also to very profitable results; and strongly urged me to endeavor to bring about similar arrangements among all American land lines.

From time to time since my return to America Mr. Pender, through Mr. Ward, has renewed these suggestions, and he has never objected to the combination of the land lines, but has alwars been in favor of and strongly arged it, and even volunteered to come over to this country and use his influence in that behalf; that he deferred his visit by reason of engacements in connection with his cables in the Mediterranean; and by the following telegram it is shown that his visit was only deferred:

THE DIRECT UNITED STATES CABLE CO., Sew-YORK CITY, Dec. 11, 1880.

New-York Citt, Dec. 11, 1880.

JAY GOULD, New-York:

Have just returned after eight week's absence in Mediterranean, where I have been endeavoring to give an international character to the whole of our system of submarine telegraphs, and with considerable success; an idea which I am anxious should be participated in by the great American telegraph system. The French cable, properly worked, should meet all the requirements of your own company for the moment. To spend more money in laying new cables at present would be equally disastrous to the new as to the present systems. I am hopeful that the French cable will be put into a throughly efficient working state so soon as the agreement with us is ratified. I abail do all in my power, consistent with any existing obligations, in order to bring about such an arrangement as will satisfy the requirements of your traffic. My visit to America is only delayed. It is my full intention to come out in the spring. The French Company's meeting for codiffication of the agreements Company's meeting to is to be held 12th January next. John Pender, London.

Mr. Pender was proposing, as above stated by me, to acquire the control of the French cable, which I understand and believe he has since accomplished; so that all the existing cables between the United States and Europe are now virtually, or to a very large extent, in the same ownership and control; and are worked together under a pooling agreement shich was ratified on the 12th and 14th January, 1881, by the various cable companies interested. I append hereto, marked Exhibit 20, a copy of the pooling agreement above referred to.

JAY GOULD. OPPOSING STATEMENTS.

The following affidavit, which was cabled from London yesterday morning, was then submitted by Mr. Delafield. It is in reply to Mr. Gould's affidavit;

Tailed States Circuit Court, Southern District New-York.
John Ponder, of Westminster, M. P., deposes and says:
Thave read a paper writing purporting to be and which
to believe to be a copy of an affidavit of Jay Gould, sworn
in this action on February 21, 1881.

I have read a paper writing purporting to said a worn it believe to be a copy of an affidivit of Jay Goulid, sworn it believe to be a copy of an affidivit of Jay Goulid, sworn in this action on February 21, 1881.

Second—I say that in the summer of 1879 Mr. Ward, the agent for limited purposes, in New-York, for the Direct United States Cable Company, immted, was in London on his vacation, and he incidentally mentioned to me that the said Jay Goulid was in London; and I, having beard much in reference to that gentleman, told Mr. Ward that I should be happy to see him; but I gave the said Mr. Ward no authority whatever to make any proposition to the said Jay Goulid either in reference to the discussion of any proposition as to the French Cable Company or any other subject. My assent to a meeting, was limited to making the personal acquaintance of Mr. Goulid. The extent of Mr. Goulid's connection, if any, with American telegraphy was unknown to me.

Third—The said Jay Goulid did accordingly call on me at the Eastern Telegraph Company's office during his visit to thus country in the summer of 1879; but the interview was simply a friendly one, and not in any bease an official one, nor had I any authority from the Direct Company, of which I am chaleman, or from any other company, to make any engagement on their behalf.

Fourth—I believe that the Auglo-American Company had no knowledge of such interview, and I did not consider it of sufficient importance to communicate to

between the subject to the Augin-American Company, to make any engagement on their behalt.

Fourth—I believe that the Augin-American Company had no knowledge of such interviews, and I did not consider it of sufficient importance to communicate to that company that anch interviews had taken place.

Fitth—I believe I did state to Mr. Gould, as part of the general policy I support as to telegraphs, that capital laid out in unnecessary new cables would have to be repaid by the public as the cable power was then anticient; and that the capital proposed to be had out by any new company would soon only have a value of 50 per cent of the outlay; that unnecessary competition kept open useless offices, and that if rival companies came to arrangements between themselves they might, through economies, reduce expenditure; and as to the amaignmation of companies; is and that I was entirely opposed to such a policy, as it meant, in this dountry, a monophy.

Sixth—I deny that at any time I, through Mr. Ward or otherwise, renewed such suggestions as are referred to by Mr. Gould in his suid affidavits.

Seventi.—I have always objected to the amalgamation of the land lines of the American continent, as such amaignamation might renier it difficult, if not impossible, for such an amalgamation to carry out the existing agreements of the individual companies with the respective Athantic cable companies.

Eighth—I deny that I have ever expressed any lutention of going to America to use any influence to visit America with a view of bringing about friendly relations between the American and European companies for the purpose of establishing an international system of telegraphy; and it was in that sense I cent my telegram set out in the said affidivit, in which I make it a primary condition that existing obligations while the primary condition that existing obligations while the primary condition that existing obligations with both or each of the English Companies.

Tenth—It is not the fact, as has been stated in the said affidivit, tha

to buy the French Company, and they have not done so for has the Globe Company any interest in the sal french Company except that in its canacity as a tru-company of telegraph shares it is the holder of twent

company of territors.

Shares and no more.

Thirteenth—And I further say that my communications to the said Jay Gould are not, nor have they evolute of dicial.

Fourteenth—And I further say that the effect of such grangements between the catile complishes has been to reprise and there is a complete as been to enable them to be feit the public by a reduction of tailing and that as a result of the arrangements between the English and French Companies, ment oned in paragraph muth of this affervit, such a reduction has taken place to the extent of 33 is per cent.

ME. DI LAPIELD'S ARGUMENT. Mr. Delafield, in opening, sketched the history of ocean telegraphy and the several agreements made by the cable companies and the land telegraph companies. On January 18, 1881, he continued, Jay Gould and his associates were associated as a new cable company. It is obvious that it was their intention to obtain, in some way, all the cable business of the country. This suspicion was confirmed on the fo lowing day, when the agreement for the consolidation of the three land companies appeared. But it was no until February 22, when the defendants served their papers, that the full effect of the blow aimed at the came pers. that the full effect of the blow sinced at the came companies was made manifest. It then appeared that becomber 18, 1880, Jay Gould made an agreement with the American Union whereby he agreed to lease to him-self the cable business of the American Union Telegraph Company. And the contract was made with a company which was then bound by the most stringent agreement to give to the French Cable Company the same priv

loges.

The Western Union Company cannot keep its agreements to give all its business to each or three separate cable companies. It will have no remedy against the Atlantic and Pacific Tel-graph Company, because the latter company will be denuised of everything except its name. The counsel for the defendant companies will justify the agreement of amaignamation of January 19, 1881, by quoting the Act of the Legislature of New-York of May 2, 1870. They will say that this act had been complied with, and that a decision of the Supreme Corrt of the State of New-York has comented their rights, and that the application for an injunction is too late. The transfer of the property was hastly, stealthily and covertly executes, to defeat the interest of opponents, and to avoid the restraining mandates of the Courts. The Direct Cable Company had a right to rest securely on the Acts of Congress. It was after the Act of Congress, must be read in reference to that act. It is subordinate to the act of Congress. The acts of Congress form a part of the contract between the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraphic Company and the Direct Cable Company. Counsel will say that the cable companies incussives have entered into similar contracts.

At this stage Mr. Wheeler said that he had received from Mr. Peckham, counsel for the Union Trust Company. It set forth that the Company is a conserved, up to the time of issuing the preliminary injunction. The affidavit was made by Armibald C. Ronardson, Secretary of the Union Trust Company and the preliminary injunction. The affidavit was made by Armibald C. Ronardson, Secretary of the Union Trust Company was concerued, up to the time of issuing the preliminary injunction. The affidavit was made by Armibald C. Ronardson, Secretary of the Union Trust Company when the dependence of the Western Union Telegraph Company, When the injunction was concerued, up to the time of issuing the preliminary injunction. The affidavit was placed on file.

NOT AGREERICH WITH MR. DELAFIELD.

"Mr. Delafield," said Judge

NOT AGREEING WITH MR. DELAFIELD. "Mr. Delaffeld," said Judge Blatchford, "I see tha your argument proceeds from a certain view of the nets of Congress. It occurs to me that your view is not at ali permissable. The way it strikes me is this: This Western Union Company has the same right, under the law, to maintain and operate its lines as they are to-day after this transfer has thus taken place as they had before January 19. Now it says here that before any telegraphic company shall exercise any of these telegraphic company shall exercise any of these powers—in other words, before it shall operate its lines—it shall file its acceptance with the Postmaster-General of the restrictions and obligations required by law. The Western Union Company has done this; it has fleet its acceptance. Now, what is the other condition! It is that the rights and privileges granted by the United States shall not be transferred to any other company, association or person. What is the meaning of this? Simply that no company that is going to exercise these privileges shall transfer them to any company or party that has not accepted the restrictions. It is a mere question between the United States and the people that they shall not acquire these rights except by filting an acceptance. It has nothing to do with the consolidation of the stock of the companies; the United States has nothing to do with anything of that sor."

"As I rend these acts," regired Mr. Delafield, "they provide that after having fled their assent to the provisions of the statute, the telegraph companies may then obtain certain rights and privileges which are described in the statute. These rights and privileges are the only rights and privileges are the styling that for the good of the think states of the United States. The featute, as we understand it, requires that these rights and privileges shall not be transferred."

Judge Blatchford—"But in this case the Western

fact—for to go outside of it they have to hay their wires under the navigable waters of the United States. The statute, as we understand it, requires that these rights and privileges shall not be transferred."

Judge Blatchford—But in this case the Western Union Company does not get these rights and privileges by transfer or consolidation. They get the wires, poles and batteries of the other companies by transfer, but they had these rights and privileges themselves, before the transfer of actual property, by virtue of their having filed their acceptance with the Postmaster-deneral."

"If your Honor will hear us on that question," said Joseph H. Choate, "I think we shall be able to show what the meaning of the sistute was by the debates which took place in the Senate during the discussion which preceded the passage of the bull—that the very object in the mind of the Senate during that debate was the prevention, or rather the withhording from any of these companies of the right to sell out to another company or set of jetsons its lines, rights or properties, in order to prevent the excretes of the telegraphe franchise as a enouppuly, as is done here by the proposed consolidation."

Mr. Delafield then resumed his argument, and discussed the amalgemation contract. He said that if it was allowed to go into operation it would concentrate the whole telegraph business of the country into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Swayne, for the defendants should carry in

was asked to decree that in the sake of an inci-aright to be enjoyed by the planatiff. He demeaths complainant was entitled to any relief on the Nothing was clearer than that if the planning has right in the property of the defen-

Nothing was clearer than that if the plaintiff had any right in the property of the defendants, it was his duty in the Court of Chaptery to charge that right on the property itself in the hands of the transferee. The business of the Affantic and Pacific Telegrian Company had long been unprofitable, and the shareholders had declared it to be so. Trey were, therefore, bround it face to face with the demand of the complainant that the Court should decree to at a should still be carried on in the face of loss, and further that such a decree is preferable to charging a right opon the property concerned by way of an equitable lien.

Further argument was postponed until Saturday morning.

# WEDDING AT TRINITY CHAPEL.

A brilliant wedding took place last evening at 8 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st. Miss Mary A. Read, granddaughter of Stephen Allen, was married to Edward Skidmore. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Swope, rector of the church, read Dr. Cornelius E. Swope, rector of the church, read the service. The bride wore a dress of plain white satin with the point lace ved, and laces in which her mother was married. Her ornaments were diamonds and a wreath of flowers. There were four bridesmaids—the Misses Read, the brides two sisters; Miss Quiney, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Skidmore, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Read wore white Surah silk with overdresses of Spanish lace. The bride's mother was attired in black velvet. Miss Read was given away by her brother, T. Thornton Read. Dr. John Habershaw acted as best man. The nshers were Horatio S. Day, W. Clarkson, Gibert Beekman and Messrs. Barlow, Bason and Halsey. A reception took place from 8:30 to 12 o'clock at the house of the bride's aunts, Mis. C. M. McCoskry and Miss Read, No. 415 Fifth-ave. The music was turnished by Lander.

# CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Washington, Feb. 24.-An article additional to the articles of the agreement between the United States and Spain of February 12, 1371, for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, was concluded between the two Governments on the 23d of February, instant, providing that-

23d of February, instant, providing that—
All claims for injuries done to cilizens of the United
States by the authorities of Spain in Caba since the 1st
day of October, A. D. 1898, which have not heretofore
been presented by the Government of the United States
to the Commission now sitting in Washington, under the
agreement of February 12, 1871, shall be so presented
within sixty days from the 23d day of February, 1881,
unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the arbitrators, and in
any such case the period for presenting the claim may
be extended by them to any time not exceeding thirty
days longer.

be extended by them to any time not exceeding thirty days longer.

The Commission shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim which may have been presented to it in accordance with this article, within one year from the 12th day of May, 1881; provided, however, that in any particular case in which delay in completing the defence shall make an extension for the claimant's proofs or final artiument of decision beyond this period necessary for justice, such extension may be granted by the arbitrators, or, on their disagreement, by the unpire. The arbitrators shall have full newer, subject to these stipulations, to make and publish convenient rules for carrying into effect this additional article, and any disagreement with reference to such rules shall be decided by the umpire.

#### LABOR TROUBLES AT FALL RIVER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 24.-The impending labor trouble causes general alarms here. A general meeting of weavers is called for to-morrow night by the secretary, who says: "Workers, the business of this meeting is to perfect the arrangements for the pending arrike in a number of the mills, and as every member is interested in this matter, it is to be hoped that there will

interested in this matter, it is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance." The Trades Council held a secret meeting last night and passed three resolutions giving the grounds of the proposed strike, which to-day were sent to other labor organizations in New-England. Trouble is so threatening that the English operatives are talking of returning. Thirty operatives left here has night and sailed to-day from Boston for Liverpeol. Twenty more go on Saturday. To-day one mill began the weekly pay system material of mentilly—a noteworthy concession at the present juncture.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MR. DORSEY. HIS DUNIAL OF THE LOOSE SPECULATIONS WITH

The dinner recently given to ex-Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, and his subsequent trip to Menter, have been the occasion of a good deals f newspaper speculation and polifical gessip. One newspaper reported the genial ex-Senator as saying that he went to Mentor to work for Mr. Conkling's candidate for Sceretary of the Treasury, who, it was said, was Levi P. Merion. Anthat Judge Folger stood no chance of being made Secretary. Another had it that Mr. Dotsey went to Mentor to get General Garfield to appoint ex-Police Commissioner DeWitt C. Wheeler Second Assistant Postmaster-General in order to control the "Star" contracts. Various other reports and speculations having been published in as any different new-papers, a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Dorsey to make some inquiries in regard to the matter. The ex-senator is interested in several mining compan is, in one of which he is vice-president and iam H. Baraum president, the office being at No. 115 Broadway. Mr. Wheeler is also interested in some of hese mining investments, and has a desk adjoining that of Mr. Dorsey.

· How did THE TRIBUNE come to make such a mistake Sunday morning i" was the salutation Mr. Wheeler gave

"What do you mean !" inquired the reporter.

"In stailing that it had been decided to make Morton Secretary of the Frensury."

"The Tribune did not say so," answered the reporter. "Whatever appeared on that subject was in a telegram from Cleveland. But do you know that his appointment has not been decided apon I'

"Ask Dorsey," was the laconic reply of the ex-Police Commissioner, and at that moment Mr. Dorsey emered

"I cannot say anything about it," said Mr. Dorsey. "But there are so many different things published about your trip to Mentor that THE TRIBUNE would like

to have a definite statement."

" I have not said half a dozen words to say newspap men about it. The alleged interviews with me on the suidect are pure fabrications. The dinner given to me and the trip to Mentor had no connection with each

"Then you can't tell whether it will be Morton or Folger, or who ?"
"No, and if I could I would not be able to make the

information public. I don't believe that any man knows to-day who will compose the Cabinet-perhaps not Mr. Jarbeit innecti-

information public. I don't believe that any man and including who will compose the Cabinet—perhaps not Mr. Garbeld himself—"

"Unless he has decided since you were there?"

"He has sought information from various sources," continued Mr. Dorsey: "and all this relegraphed from Cheveland and class where as to what General Garfield said to this man or that man, and what this or that man said to General Garfield, is pure speculation, and gives General Garfield as none amuse ment as any one else."

"Do you think the Cabinet will be a satisfactory one to all concerned it"
"As much as can be. It will not be a Blaine Cabinet, or a Grant Cabinet, or anyone's but Garfield's. It will represent the Republicans that elected him."

"Then you don't think with John K-hly that it was the treachery of the Tiden State and National Committees that elected Garfield!"

"Oh, that's absurd. There were some good ms on the Democratic National Committee, and they polled for their candidate the full party strength. No one man or set of men elected Garfield. It was a combination of circumstances, party record and hard work."

"Then," said the reporter, rising to go, "you did not ask General Garfield to appoint Mr. Wheeler Second Assistant Postumaster-General !"

"No, I did not," langingsly replied the ex-Senator, "and I don't thing General Garfield ever heard of such a thing unless he has seen it in some newspaper."

"And you are not a candidate?" Inquired the reporter of Mr. Wheeler, whe shoul this time was an interested list@er.

"No," was the reply of Mr. Wheeler; "I never thought."

"No," was the reply of Mr. Wheeler; "I never thought of such a thing. I am not a candidate for Postmaster of New-Yest, Postmaster-General, Assistant Postmaster-General, or any Calmer position, nor do I expect to be made Minister to England or Agent for the Plate or Comanche Indians." ne Indians."

I must relieve General Garfield of a great strain,

cilitate the making up of his Cabinet," -sceplied the er as he left the two happy miners to their vistons

W. D. WASHBURN'S OPINIONS OF LEGISLATION AND

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION, " Do you think an extra session is probable ?" was, the question asked by a TRIBUNE reporter of Congressman W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel. left Washington the Weling was very much against an Extra Sension. I do not think there will be any need for ne. The appropriation bills, I feel sure, will one. The appropriation but think the Refunding bil, which I consider is the only important one is denot, will also be passed. I believe it to be right provided the tax on back deposits is removed."
"Have you noticed how the banks are withdrawing

ridiculous. The thing is entirely too transparent, and the canks will burt their own cause in the minds of those ig more or less than an attempt to force a differen " What in your opinion will be the policy of the incom-

ing Administration."

I think it will be one that will solidify the Re

"Whom do you think he will invite into his Cabi-

Senator Blaine for one. The story published in the caused some discussion, but no one took much stock in caused some discussion, but no one took made stock in it because it was generally believed that there was no question about Mr. Blatne's appointment. I see by the papers this norming that a full and 'authoritie' dist is pul-baned. Will, now, in my belief, it is all guesswork after Mr. blatne. I do not believe that General Graffield would have intimated at this time what his selections were, after having withined the information so long."

would have introduced at this time what has selected were, after having withhield the informs but so long,"

"Is business in Manuesota prospering 1".

"Yes, business is flourishing. Men are making money. As for the harmors and runchmen, I never saw them more contenued. Imaging any safe porting that the State in great numbers. To meet this the railroads are posing forward, building new reads and opesing my the country. Our head soverment is on a substantory condition. The great question, or course, is the one of the debt, and thereis every reason to be leve that the ond homis of 1856, which have almost been repodulated—in incit that is what we have been characted with—with be refunded into new six per cents, so that the people will get their money back. A great State disc Minnesota cannot afford to be classed with Mississipp. Four or flye millions is about all the whole thing amounts to, and that is a mere notating for the State to pay."

# VIEWS OF CONGRESSMAN REAGAN.

DEFECTS OF THE RIVER AND HARBER BILL-GAR FIELD'S POLICY AND CABINET-CONDITION OF

In answer to the inquiries of a TRIBUNE reporter Congressman Reagan, of Texas, said recently;
"In my opinion, there will not be an extra session of Congress, notwithstanding all that has been said. The then the important bills are in such good condition, that Do you think the President will veto the Funding

"I hardly care to express an opinion as to what he

may or may not veto. I no not think he will, however. "Is there much dissatisfaction concerning the River and Harbor bill!"

"In one way there is and in another way there is not. In my opinion many of the items of the bill are objectionable and might bave been improved by amendmentor left out altogether. Still I voted for it, because I bebeved the good to be done was far greater in the aggre-gate than the evil that will result in particular cases. Ve cannot afford to have such a vast public work come to a standatill. This was my reason for voting for it. I believe that many others were prompted by the same mo

"What do you think will be the policy of the incoming

Administration!"
"That is pretty hard to say. I believe General Garfield to be a broad, liberal-midded man of great ability I think he will ge to Washington with the intention of making his Administration a very useful one for this great country, and one that will make it greater. But I also believe that he will make it an Administration of staiwarts. With that idea the fear would be that he would not be able to resist the great pressure that will

would not be able to resist the great pressure that will hope he will carry out the ideas that I think he will have when he enters the White House."

"Whom do you think he will invite into his Cabinet!"

"I do not leel myself quite posted in rexard to Caoinet runors, because for the last few days I have been very bosy about other matters. It was pretty generally conceded a few days ago that Mr. Blaine was sure of the Secretarysing of State. I cannot say that there is a different feeling now, although the runors from Mentor a day or two ago caused considerable discussion." don."
"To discuss a different subject, General, what is the condition of Texas!"

TALKS WITH PROMINENT MEN. | is no State where criminals are hanged any more

MR. CURTIN'S HOPEFUL SPIRIT. "What do the Democrats of Pennsylvania WHICH CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN excect from General Gardeld's Administration P' was the question asked of Congressman-alect Curtin by a TRIBUNE reporter in the St. James Hotel yesterday. Mr.

"They hope that he will make this great country Curtin said : greater. No man has ever gone to the White House under such prosperous conditions. The country is at peace with the world. The frontles on the frontier are very much less than they have been for years; business is in condition of very great prosperity; in fast, everything be. Under the circumstances we do not think it is onrea-sonable that he anould carry the country through four years and leave it as prosperous as he finds it."

"In what condition is the Democratic party in Pennsyl-

I do not think we have been as well organized for some time as we are to-day, and at the next election we shall present a stronger front than before." " Does the party feel encouraged by the contest at

" Decidedly yes. The semi-overthrow of the Camerons will, we believe, break the lines of the Republican somewhat. This, with the result of the elections in Phil adelphic, makes us feel that the Republicans will not be as united as they have been. We of course do not claim a Democratic victory in Philadelphia, but the result shows that the Republicans are not as united as they

shows that the Republicans and not as difficed as they have been."

"Do you think that the Independents are likely to be a formidable party!"

"No. I hardly think so—that is, outside of Philadelphia. The result of the election there was certainly due to the Independents. The feeling that the ring must be overthrown and the city freed caused men to break party lines. The Independents do not seem to get along in this country, where everyone anould have, and is expected to have, decided options. But in the city I think the Independents will always be victorious; that, is if Mr. King does his duty, and I believe he will, because he is a grand man."

#### RECEPTION IN FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.

A brilliant reception and german took place Wednesday at the home of the Messrs, Demorest, No. 21 East Fifty-seventh-st. The german began at 11 East Fifty-seventh-st. The german began at 11 o'clock, and was led by W. C. Demorest with Miss Florence Newton, followed by H. C. Demorest with Miss Ella Hawkins. About fifty persons participated in the cotilion. The music was farnished by Giesemann. Eight flaures were danced—the bowling, pyramid, Jerusalem, fishing, jewsharre, orchestra, fan and glove and twirling the platter flaures. The favors were numerous and many of them were novel and elaborate. Among them were bells, packs of cards, spiders, Chinese parasols, canes, badges, jacks-in-the-box. jewsharps, ivory-bandled Chinese flaus, small knives as watch charms, dolls, intee, baskets of flowers for the indies, and hand-painted silk bags filled with lighters and matches for the gentlemen. Among those who took part in the dancing were J. filled with lighters and matches for the gentlemen.

Among those who took part in the dancing were J.

O. Crane and Miss Meta Smith, Morris
H. Brown and Miss Nellie Brown, Clarence
Hosber and Miss Lillie Hosber, Arthur Totten and
Miss Hattie King, J. C. Wilson, jr., and Miss Hennetta Dingee, of Yonkers, H. M. Cohn and Miss
Eama Knapp, of Brooklyn, Maurice Flynn and Miss
Clair, G. U. Hookno and Miss Wright, the Messes.

Berlin and Miss Berlin, Miss Florence Guernsey, Miss
Lettie Skinner, Miss Moss, Miss Neison, Miss Manie
King, Miss Levy Morse, Miss Kepner, Miss Caldwell,
Miss L. Caldwell, Francis Damon, N. B. Woodworth,
Cinarles Geddes, Wesley Lyon, J. Wray Cleveland
and Charles Andresen.

#### DINNER AT HIGH BRIDGE.

The 100 members of the Washington Heights Century Club and a few guests commemorated Washington's birthday as they have done for the last twenty years. They partock of a sumptions dinner at Schedler's High Bridge Hotel Tuesday evening. The dining hall was elaborately decorated with festoons of American flags and hot-house plants and flowers, including an immense century plant from the conservatory of Dr. J. O. Brouson, and palms from Flerida. The president, Horace B. Perkins, presided, and delivered the address of welcome. At his right and left sat the guests, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Draper, General B. R. Carrington, U. S. A. Generals. Stewart L. Woodford, G. W. Palmer, Viele and Duryes, Justice Kelly and Judge Truax, Alexander P. Ketchum, J. E. Develin, Hamilton Ward, Colonel W. R. Farrell and J. L. Pest, General Carrington responded to the toast, "The Battles of the Revolution." The other toasts were: "The Day we Celebrate," responded to by Stewart L. Woodford; "Washington's Fareweil Address," by Alexander P. Ketchum; "Our City, now the resting-place of the Obelisk," L. V. Welch; "Our State," Hamilton Ward; "Our Country," Sannol G. Jeliffie; "Washington's Mot, Lafayette and Hamilton," John E. Develin; "Frinting House square, the Press of the Union," the Key, Heary A. Braun; "The Ladies," C. H. Kriebell; "Our Guests and Ourselves," everybody.

\*\*DR. CROSEY ON THE PRESS.\*\* years. They partook of a sumptuous dinner at

# DR. CROSBY ON THE PRESS.

Chanceller Howard Crosby, in the course of som remarks on a senior's cratton in the University of the City of New-York Wednesday morning, made some sharp statements in regard to the press of this city. who are in favor of a higher rate of interest. It is noth- He said that half a dozen of the leading edit is admit the common sense of the view which he takes on the temperative question, saying that they agree with him exactly, but that it would never do for them to support his Society for the Prevention of Crime, for if they did so a large share of putronage can party and make this great country greater. I sincerely hope a positive policy will be adopted regarding
many of the important questions of the day, especially
toward the Indians. I have no patience with the goodygoody, wishy-washy policy that has been pursued toward
the Indians. The time has now arrived whou, I think,
an entirely new policy is needful. General Garfield will
andoubtedly look into the matter, and remeity some of
the existing evils."

would be taken from their advertising columns, the
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# PRESENTATION TO THE SIXTY-NINTH.

At the Madison Square Garden Wednesday neglit the 60th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., formally received a stand of colors which was voted to the regiment a few weeks ago at the fatr of St. Francis Xavier's Church. The occasion was made a gala one by the militiamen and their friends, and the garden, still brilliant with some of the decorations put up to the Arion ball, was crowded to its fail canacity with spectators. The programme embraced a dress parante of the regiment, a review by Governor McClellan, an introductory address by Mayor Grace, and an oration by Richard O'Gorann. The regiment turned out about 600 men. In the principal boxes were seated Governor McClellan, General Staier and his staff, Ganeral Varian and his staff, Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Michael Grace, Miss Moran, Miss O'Gorman, Janes Redpath, M. T. M. Mahon, the Rev. Father Dealy, of St. Francis Xivier's Cluffeli, Dr. Haves, William Wood, ex Sherif Reifley, and others. At 10 o'clock Governor McClellan, accompanied by General Shaler and his staff, reviewed the regiment. The addresses of Mayor Grace and Mr. O'Gorman followed, after which the floor was given up to the unincers. Church. The occasion was made a gala one

# MUSIC, ELCITATIONS AND DANCING.

An entertainment consisting of music, recitations and dancing took place Wednesday at the house of Mrs. Neilie Gregory and Miss Ella Gregory, No. 252 Mrs. Neihe Gregory and Miss Ella Gregory, No. 252
Letington-ave. Musical selections were rendered
by these ladies, and by Mrs. L. M. Eliston, Miss Lizzie
Alleock, Arthur Woodruff, of the English Glee Club,
Mr. Peeber, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral,
and others. George Kvie read and recited several
selections. Among these present were General and
Mrs. McKibbin, Miss Mildred McKibbin, Joseph F.
Vermitye, Miss Smonison, Mr. and Mrs. Bitls, Miss
Merrict, Charles Barnard, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Cars
well, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steers, ir., Mis Fannie Steers,
the Misses Van Duzen, the Misses Hauses, Mrs. and
Miss Cantield, Mr. and Mrs. Bishneil, Mr. and Mrs.
Melville, the Messix, Jordan, Douglas, Gregory,
Edward Nicoll Browne, Dr. George Eddy, Dr.
Buila.d.

# MRS. WALLACK'S MECEPTION.

Mrs. Lester Wallack held an afternoon reception yesterday at her home, No. 13 West Thirtieth-st. A large number of guests was present. Among then were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Misses Astor, E. Wright Sandford, Dion Boucleault, Mr. and tor, E. Wright Sandford, Dion Boncicault, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss. the Misses Moss, the Misses Daydson, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. W. Serymser, Mr. and Mrs. Gnarles Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Cutting, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman, George Pell, Moss Poll, General and Mrs. McClellau, Mrs. McClellau, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stnart and George W. McLean, jr.

#### PROPOSED COTTON EXPOSITION. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 24.-The Executive Com-

mittee of the international Conton Exposition met in the Chamber of Commerce to-day and heard the report of J. W. Ryckman, the secretary, who has returned from a tour of investigation through the North, and perma nently organized by the election of the Hon. H. I. Kin emultion of Texasi"

"Well, in a business point of view, which I suppose pour refer to, I may say, that we are in a very prosperous condition. The people in the East bave a wrong action about Texas, that it is a lawiess State, and a render your feet of the text of the t

#### RAILWAY INTERESTS.

SUING FOR A MILLION. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RATLEGAD CLAIMING DAMAGES FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PAILROAD. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24 .- The war between the trunk lines assumed a new phase to-day when John K. Cowan, attorney for the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad Company, entered suits in the Superior Court of this city against the Pennsylvania Ratirond for \$1,000,000 damages. The suits were brought in consequence of the deten-tion of the Baitimore and Ohio trains in Philadelphia during December and January. Early in 1879 the Baltimo and Ohio Railroad and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey matituted a suit against the Junction and Penn sylvania Railroads to compel the Junction Railroad to carry Bultimore and Ohlo and Bound Brook cars b tween Gray's Ferry and Belmont, and to evicin the Pennsylvania Railread from interfering with such transportation. This saft was rendered necessary by the refusal of the Junction Hoad to receive the cars of the Baltimore and Onio Road, waich refusal the latter claimed was instigated by the Pennsylvania Company, which desired to prevent the Balt:more and Ohlo Rati road from gaining a through routs via Bound Brook. The suit dragged on for many months, and was finally decided in favor of the Baltimore and Ohlo Raliroad, the Penesylvania Road, however, being granted the privilege of furnishing the locomotives to draw the Bal-

On December 1 last, the Ba timore and Ohio Railroad On December I last, the Battmore and Olito Railroad Company transferred its passenger traffic to the Bound Brook Road, whereupon it was informed by the Pennsylvania Road that it would no lor ger consider itself bound by the former contract, and that it would not receive Hailtmore and Onlo freight or transport it either to or from New York over the New York dryision of the Pennsylvania Entiroad. The difficulties which, as caimed by the Baldmore and Onlo Railroad, were thrown intentionally in its way by the Pennsylvania, resulted in all the Baltimore and Onlo passenger trains destined for the Bound Brook routs via the Jinetion Road being distinct of the Bound Brook routs via the Jinetion Road being distinctive power and controlled the track between Gray's Ferry and Belmont, it was virtually master of the situation, and the Baltimore and Onlo Road is grant antierer graph proceedings to compel its opponents to grant numberrapted passage over the Junetion Road, which proceedings are now pending in Poliadelphin. Meanwhile tracks of the Junetion Road were crowded with Pennsylvania Railipad cars and the Baltimore and Onlo Road.

#### A CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP. PURCHASE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON

AND BALTIMORE BY A SYNDICATE. Wil-The control of the Philadelphia, mtagton and Baltimore Raliroad Company, which owns the only line of rairoad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, has passed into the hands of persons friendly to the Baltimore and Onlo and the New-Jersey Centra Railroad Companies. A syndicate composed of friends of these companies, including the Garretts, Jay Gould, Sidcy Dolon, Russell Sage, Solon Humpbreys, John Jacob Astor, August Beimont & Co. and Drexel & Co., has bought the greater part of the stock of the company from Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, and other former stockholders. It is understood that this syndicate bought \$6,000,000 in stock out of a total capital stock of \$11,572,750, and that the price paid was at the rate

of 140 for full stock.

This change of ownership will render unnecessary the building of a rival line between This change of ownership will reduce all necessary the building of a rival line between Baltimore and Phitadelphia, which was contemplated by the Baltimore and Obio Company. It is said to be probable that the freight line by way of the Bound Brook, route, which was closed summarily in December by the refusal of the Wilmington company to carry freight shipped for that route, will be speedily reopened. The rejusal was based on the conditions of an existing contract between the Wilmington and Pensisting outried, although the required notice was given immediately, but it was said Wednesday by a prominent railroad officer that the agreement would prohably be interpreted in a different manner mow. The change of ownership of the Wilmington Raad coes not, however, charge the mannermon Bead coes not, however, charge the mannermon than the delays caused by the Fennsylvania Baitread Company in the passenger travel over the new line will not be less, it is predicted by railroad men, than those that may result from the opening of freight bisiniess by the same route.

It is reported that Robert Garreit will be made president of the Wilmington Company by the new owners.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn E evated Railroad Company was held yesterday at No. 48 Wall-M., to consider the plan of reorgan zation as presented at the bondholders' meeting Wednesday. Edward Lauterbach, of the Bondholders' Committee, called the meeting to order and made a statement in regard to the present condition of the road, and the necessity for some plan of reorganization in order to save the charter. The scheme of the bondholders had been referred to a committee, and it had been modefied in two particulars. He said that the contract with Mr. Foyd-Jones had been so arranged that it would not appear with the heme of reorgan zerion; also that the laborers and other small creditors would be paid off and not men-

tioned in the call for assessments.

C. N. Jordan was elected chairman and F. E. Bedell C. N. Jordan was elected chairman and F. E. Bedell secretary of the meeting. The celeans of reorganization as adapted at the meeting of the bondholders, with the modifications, was then read. The proposition for an assessment of 20 per cent, the bondholders to receive receiver see thickness for the amount, and holders of bonds of bonds with receive one-half in meomobouts and one-half in certificates. The other modification is that stock serip helders will receive stree-fourths in meane bonds and one-fourth in receiver's certificates, and unsecured creditors will receive stock of the reorganization as a support of the congenity of company. Mr. Culien offered a resolution, witch was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of five, to be inserticed to adopt the plan of reorganization and carry it out. The committee appointed by the bondholders was named. The meeting adjourned until today at 4 p. m.

CHANGES ON CITY ELEVATED LINES. Superintendent Hain, of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, said yesterday that the connections of the Sixtu-ave, line at Morris-st, were nearly completed, and probably by Menday next trains would be running to the Battery instead of stopping at Rectorst. The Ninth-ave, trains will then cease to run to the Battery, and the terminus of that line will be at Rector and Greenwichests. The new arrangement is intended to meet the demands of the Brooklyn and Staten Island people who come to New York to shop and are obliged to walk, or take the stage to Rectost, to connect with the Sytheste, line, and to accompidate many down-town business men who live hearer the Sixth-ave, than the

business men who live hearer the Sixth-ave, than the Ninch ave, line.

Work on the Contham-square improvements has been delayed by the impossibility of goining the material for the new stations. It is now about ready to be delivered, and work will be advanced as fact as possible. It is expected that by Maren 10 the new stations will be finited, and that the Third ave, trains will run through to South Ferry. The Second-ave, line will end at Divisionst, and Cantham-square, and the City Hall branch will be operated with shutthe-trains, the trainfer stations being so arranged that passengers may connect with either of the points.

the roads.

Mr. Hain deried the remor that all-might trains would be run on the Sixth-ave, line when the connections with the Battery were completed.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL REPORTS

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Radway Company was field in this city to-day. The directors submitted their twenty-sixth annual report, winen was a statement of the operations for the year ended December 31, 4880. The revenue of the main line, with its leased and controlled roads, was \$5,050,387 29; the operating expenses were \$3,255,268 45, leaving as not earnings \$1,795,118 84. Of the revenue received \$4,131,008 16 was from freights S.1203.205 a), texture received \$4.131.008 16 was from freights and \$695.430 28 from passengers. Compared with 1879 there was no increase in gross cartings of \$942.438 47—equal to \$229466 per cent. The increase in net carnings was \$549.111.409, or 440750 per cent. In addition to the net carnings where was received from dividends and interest a \$2.512.06; contribution for operating Elmira, Cheming and Camendalina Divisions from Penasylvinia Railroad Company), \$27.423.67; royalty on evaluation and an experimental properties \$1.417.790.67 was appead to be payment of interest on the mortigage indebtedness of the company, rentals, that ever, leaving a balance of net mount for 1880 of \$625,843 82. Of this latter sum, after weeting a guarantee of the company of the bonds of the Baltimore and Potomae Railroad, and a dividend upon the capital stock of 25 per cent, there is mand a total net credit on December 31, 1880, of \$187.708 45. The report says the company is now entirely free from floating debt. The report was approved and adopted. The entire old Soard of Directors was reclected, and sho the old officers.

PUBLIC SALE OF RAILROAD STOCK KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 24 .- A public sale of 360 shares of J. Rerson County stock in the East Ten-nessee, Virginia and Georgia Rauroud, took place Tuesday and was prichased by A. S. Walker, of New-York, rep-resenting Krohn & Semunacher, bankers and brokers of inflicity, at 188. C. E. Luckey was also a bidger, rep-resenting another New-York banking nouse.

ARTICLES FILED AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Feb. 24 .- The articles of associa-

on of the Mohawk and Lake Erle Railway Company, oth William Foster, Jr., E. C. Behedict, Henry J. Davion, George Lewis, jr., H. S. Winaus, E. F. Bacon, Enos Wilder, of New-York, William L. Burt, George L. Ward, Estes Howe, of Boston, W. W. Saced, of New-Jersey. William V. Reynolds, of Schaghtlecke, and John L. Weington, of Eagle Bridge, as directors, were tiled yesterday. The road is to be constructed from Syracuse to Buffalo

and to the International Bridge, with a connection with Rochester. The distance is 140 miles. The capital stock is \$10,000,000 divided into shares of \$100 cuch and the company is to continue for 100 years.

There were filed also the articles of 100 years.

There were filed also the articles of 100 years.

100 years unless sooner dissolved. The road to be one structed will be from froy to Saratoga Syrrings, also from a point hear Fish Creek, on the first-maned line, to the Hudson River near Schuylersvike. The entire road posed will be forty miles in length. The cupital stock is \$2.000,000, divided into shares of \$100 cach. The same to be the directors.

THE READING CONTEST.

BILL IN FQUITY BY M'CALMONT BROTHERS ASKING A JUDICIAL BULING RELATIVE TO THE ANNUAL ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.-A bill in equity PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—A bill in equify was filed in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas this morning by the coursel for McCalmont Brothers & Co., for the purpose of having a judicial ruling upon the place and manner of holding the annual election of officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The bill relates the form of holding such meetings and elections prescribed by the company's charter and its by laws, and sets forth that the officers of the company, having failed to give lawful notice of the annual meeting to be held on the second. Monday of January, issued a call for such a meeting at the Assenbly Buildings, March 14. It also stated that John Walker, jr., one of the judges of the election appointed by the Board of Managers is, and has been for many by the board of managers is, and has been not take years, a clerk in the employ of the company; and that the petitioners have reason to believe that an attempt will be made to prevent the holding of an election for officers of the company on March 14, unless at said will be made to prevent the holding of an election for officers of the company on March 14, unless at said meeting a majority in value of all the stockholders of the company be present in person or by proxy; that the president and managers of the company are candidates for reslection; that a change in the personnel of the manage ment of the company is necessary in order that the fluteresss of the stockholders should be properly protected; that it consequence of this fact two tickets will be presented to be voted upon; and that it is important that all the proceedings should be conducted in a legal and orderly manner. The petitioners say they are advised that under the courser of the company the proxies of the stockholders otherwise qualified are entitled to vote at the forthcoming election; find no stockhold ris entitled to vote unless the shares shall have been transferred to his name three months previously; that the election does not require the presence of a majority in value of the stockholders; and that no business can be transacted at the meeting except the inception of the annual report and the election of the president, the managers, a treasurer and recreatery.

The petitioners pray that the judges of election shall be restrained from refusing any proxy upon the ground that it is not dated within three months of the election, and from receiving the vote of any stockholder whose shares shall not have been transferred at he see three months prior to the said election; that Frankin B. Gowen be restrained from voting at said election, or upon any question that may arise upon the proxise of any stockholder in right of shares transferred to him within three months of the meeting; that Frankin B. Gowen be restrained from voting at said election, or upon any question that may arise upon the proxise of any stockholder in right of shares transferred to him within three months of the meeting; that Frankin B. Gowen be restrained from woting at said election, or upon any question that may arise upon the proxise of

AFFAIRS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.-The Pennsylvania Ratirond directors were in session over three hours yester-day, acting on the report to be submitted at the coming annual meeting. The subject of the purchase of the con-trolling interest in the Philadelpina, Wilmington and Baltmore Road by the syndicate was not mentioned in meeting, but at the close of the syssion it formed the topic in a conversational way. One of the officers of the company stated that the Pennsylvania Road and been invited to join the syndicate but had declined. He thought that harmonious relations would still be maintained.

BAILROAD BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED. WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 24.-The House Committee on Corporations, at Dover, to-day reported favorably on the Delaware Western Railroad bill, with the amendments restricting its privileges and requiring it not to consolidate with any other corporation. These are the amendments which the present prefectors of the new road consider disadvantageous to their project.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. THE STATE ECHOOL TAX-PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION-BILLS INTRODUCED AND

PASSED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUND! TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.-The Assembly to-day passed the bill introduced in that body, lost week providing for a change in the method of raising the State school tax. The bill directs that a tax of \$4 on each child of school age shall be paid to the State Con-troller, instead of the two mills on the deliar of valuation now paid. The Controller is to return to each county ninety per cent of the amount raised therein, and the remaining ten per cent is to be turned over to the State Board of Education, to be used in aiding the poorer counties to such an extent as the Board may deem propers. The opposition to the measure came from the County of Camden principally, where by dust of low valuations they have been receiving an undue share of the State moneys. The proposed law will give more money to the cause of education and do more justice to the different sections. The vote on the final passage of the measure was 34 to 15. The bill was prepared by the State Board of Education at the suggestion of Speaker Van Dayne, who carnestly advocated it in the House to-

There was an active party contest in the House this morning, concerning the resolution to appoint a Commission to consider proposed amendments to the Constitution. The Democrats moved against it with all their forces, but failed to do more than manifest their objection to it. It was passed by a vote of 29 to 19. The Governor will probably appoint three members in mediately, and the President of the Senate and Socaker of the House will enouse their members afterward. The Etennial Seasi as resolution will be included among the amendments to be made. The Commission will consist of five Republicans and four Democrats, but politics will

of five Republicans and four Democrats, but politics with not enter into the consideration of the amendments. The General City bill was ordered to a third reading in the Sciato talls alternoon. The amendments do not enable it materially, except that nose of its provisions are to apply to any city now existing unless the city adopts them first by a vote of its governing body and then by the people. If will be nearly a week before the bill is ready for final action, and it will probably pass the Scinite. The House has laid over the taxation bill until next. Thesday, having exhausted itself in one day's session does in

sentite. The House and a state of these in one day's session apon it.

Mr. Schomp, in the Assembly, this morning, introduced a resolution reciting the fact that much difficulty, delay and expenses are caused in the shipment of cattle from this State into the State of New York on account of regulations in force in the latter State, and that such realistions in force in the latter State, and that such realistions are a jurious to the cattle business of New-Jers-y, and proposing, the Schate concurring, that a committee of three members of the House and two members of the Senate be appointed to confer with the authorities of New-Yerk State with a view to having said regulations modified so far as the restrictions in relation to New-Jersey eattle are concorned.

Bills were introduced providing that when Common Pleus Judices are interested in appeals from the Justices, the appeal shall be taken before the Supreme Court; and requiring the Attorney-General to proceed to ascertain the rights of the State in riparian hands ciatined by the Board of Proprietors; to distribute copies of the reversel status to each member; to prevent employers from forcing their employers to buy at their groceries.

ceries.

Bitls were passed for the appointment instead of election of Beatch of Assessment in Newarz ; authorizing the Governor to send a State rife team to Creedmoor Rifls Racgo; can powering Holoken to build an engine hour e; repeating the Act of 1879 reducing registers, and county cleries, tees; making water rents allen on real estate; requiring railroad surveys to be filed; permitting hisbands or wives to testify for or against each other on according indicatement.

hands of wheel to test the analycenomic any criminal indictment.

The bill decreasing the penalties for selling liquor on Sunday, which was lost, was reconsidered and placed on the catendar. Hearings on the Local Option bil, and on the bill providing a penalty for selling trade rarked bottles, will be given before committee Monday evening. Both houses have adjourned until Monday night.

WEALTHY, BUT BURIED AS A PAUPER.

The Rev. George H. Pool, who died in the Flatbush Small-pox Hospital February 3, and was buried in Potter's Field, proves to have been a man of considerable fortune. He was formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and, according to the newspapers of that city, was worth, at the time of his death, half a million dollars. He went to Philadelphia in 1876, and preached first in a Methodiat Church, but atterward became a Presbyterian. He was a successful evangelist in the West at one time, and it is said that be held a chair in Oberlin College in 1838. Among his papers found at a boarding-house in Philadelphia were copies of deeds of land in Cook County, Ill., Albion, Mich., and in Missouri and other Western States. He was largely interested in patent rights, and was empared at the time of his death in an equity suit for a pasent valued at \$50,000. He owned a cottage at Sea Grove, S.J., building lots in Paterson, coal lands in Penesylvania, a gold mine in North Carolina, and building lots in Paterson, coal lands in Penesylvania, but he was always reticent about his lamily affairs, although a ready talker on other subjects. His body will be removed from the potter's field by his counsel, who lives in Philadelphia. siderable fortune. He was formerly pastor of the

A little Oil City boy, whose father gave him A little Oil City boy, whose father gave him a printing-press the other day, has already discovered the dangers and pitialls winton surround the path of the printer. He set up and printed a little glit-edged card, with the warning phrase, "Paintl hock out!" By some means this card became fastened to his sister's hat, and ming just above her left ear, where he who run could read, and whom she went down after there was a gring and another the from Paint-ave, to the Exchange; and that hight the hoy traded off his printing-press for a relative down and a pop-gun.—[Oil City Durreck.]